



**✎** The citizens of Wayne county will hold a Convention next Saturday, the 9th inst., at Goldsboro', for the selection of candidates to the State Convention.

**NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.**—Horace Greely and a Mr. Ewatts, were candidates for the Senatorship from New York. It will be seen that neither have been chosen, but in their stead Mr. Ira Harris. Who he is, we don't know. How Bennett will triumph over "Mosses Greely."

prepared with chemicals, by which it is kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemicals evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. We assure our readers that this article has the excellent translational quality of "Lone Adhesives."

The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman has been shown a five dollar note on the "Bank of Wilmington, North Carolina." It is a counterfeit, of course, as that Bank issues only a one American dollar note.

arrived at New York, showing persons passing through or living, to take with them their colored and to retain them there for a period not exceed-

From Washington.  
WASHINGTON, C.

ders have just been issued for the enrollment of  
to militia duty in the District of Columbia.





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State of 64 cts. per quarter.

## Meeting Last Night.

Pursuant to notice a "Union Meeting" was held last night in the Theatre. O. G. Parsley, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. Larkins appointed Secretary. The meeting was well attended by secessionists as well as "Union" men. There was also a goodly array of ladies in the dress circle.

In opening the meeting Mr. Parsley remarked that he attributed whatever success had attended his efforts in life as much to his hopeful disposition as to anything else. He had always refused to believe in failure or yield to despair. He would not yet abandon the hope that the Union could be saved—he would not desert of the Republic.

James G. Burr, Esq., responded to a call made upon him in a brief address avowing himself now as always, in favor of the Union—unwilling to disrupt it for existing causes. As a native born citizen of North Carolina he believed he had her honor and her interests as much at heart as any man, but he believed that those interests could be best secured and promoted in the Union and under the flag of the United States to which he gratefully referred, closing with the peroration of Webster's celebrated speech in reply to Hayne.

Dr. E. A. Anderson then presented some resolutions which had been prepared for the action of the meeting, but from some difficulty, apparently in making out the writing, the reading was not sufficiently audible where we were enabled to give even the substance. A copy will doubtless be furnished by the Secretary.

Pending action upon the resolutions, a call was made upon John A. Baker, Esq., who responded at some length, going into a general discussion of the issues connected with the questions of "Union" or "Secession," taking, of course, the "Union" side of the argument, contending against the right of Secession, denying that such a right had ever been conceded by any confederated government, or that the recognition or exercise of any such right was contemplated by the framers of the present Constitution of the United States. He drew a picture of the blessings of Union and of the glory which attach to the flag of the Confederacy—to the security it gives at home, and the protection it affords abroad, while he himself felt. He thought that even yet, after six States, with twelve Senators, had gone out, Lincoln could still be rendered incapable of harm by the negative of the Senate upon his appointments. How he figured this out we could not see. We are not aware that it requires two-thirds to confirm a nomination, although it does to ratify a treaty. But even suppose it did, we will find nineteen Northern States, or Kansas will be in the next Senate, opposed to nine Southern States; thirty-eight Northern Senators opposed to eighteen Southern Senators. How long before even that proportion is still further disturbed by the secession of Arkansas and Texas?

Mr. Baker hoped much from the conference to be held at Washington City on Monday next at the suggestion of Virginia. He hoped that might effect much. He also trusted much to the conservative men of the North, and alluded in terms of glowing eulogy to Senator Douglas, Mr. Crittenden and others. Abraham Lincoln was not President yet, nor was his election even officially announced. It would, therefore, be manifestly improper and unbecoming for him to say anything in advance.

Mr. Baker gave to the advocates of secession credit for patriotism and good motives—that is to the most of them—the Yankees and such others he felt were not entitled to that credit. He did not see what we were to gain by secession—how we could carry on trade—how foreign nations could treat our flag, especially in view of the existing treaties such nations might have with the government at Washington. We would suggest to Mr. Baker that in recent times the political map of southern Europe has changed almost as rapidly as the figures in a kaleidoscope, and that through all these changes the great powers of western Europe have found no difficulty and evinced no hesitation in recognising *de facto* governments.

Mr. Baker went for the "Central Republic" notion, which, we think, has few advocates here even among those who otherwise agree with him in opinion.

When Mr. Baker had concluded the audience generally arose to go, but stopped while Mr. Parsley put the question upon the resolutions which were not heard in our part of the building; but, as usual in such cases, as feeling themselves simply spectators and not participants. The remarks of all the speakers were respectful towards those differing from them, and if they failed to show any real gleam of hope, for the simple reason, as yet there is no such gleam to be shown, they certainly did nothing to exasperate feeling or render future combined action difficult or impossible.

We have tried to give a fair and courteous statement of this meeting, because, publishing a newspaper, we wish to give items of news and interest; and further, because, although differing in opinion we have no other feelings than those of personal kindness and respect for all the speakers and participants. We expect to find them all acting with us shortly. Of course we could not, in our space, pretend to give more than a sketchy outline of Mr. Baker's address.

**PAINFUL SHOOTING CASE.**—We learn that yesterday morning, (Friday the 1st instant,) a small boy named James Edward Dickson, stepson of Mr. H. Mehrrens, was found in a small branch or run near the Northeastern limits of the town. He was almost in a dying condition, having received a load of shot in the back of his head. He was carried home and medical attendance procured.

The account he gave was that he somehow got or took from his mother enough money to buy two small shot guns, and that on Wednesday he and a larger boy named Thomas Bishop, aged about fourteen, the Dickson boy being about eleven, went out to shoot with the guns. That towards the evening as it would seem, the load of the gun in the hands of Bishop went off, and was lodged in the head of Dickson. We must think that the shooting was accidental. The wounded boy remained in the half mud, half water of the branch until Friday morning. He died this morning at 10 o'clock. It would seem that from the fatal wound on his head, together with exposure, his mind may have been wandering, so that we fear to repeat any of the statements he made, leading to the supposition of any thing wrong. His lying in the mud, dying almost, for two nights and a day is awful. We learn that the boy Bishop told a negro woman on Thursday, but she did not believe him, his character for truth not being very good.

The Wilmington Herald of yesterday, in publishing an article from the London Star, and one from the New York Express, on the subject of revolution, concludes an editorial article in the following words:

Secession must, we freely admit, be accompanied by suffering at first, as every attempt to establish a new government, but he who thinks that the eight or ten millions of Anglo-Saxon freemen who inhabit the South, and who have about them all the elements which are necessary to establish a great and powerful government are incapable of doing themselves, knows little about them. The Union men of the South have suffered their love for the Republic, and their desire of self-reliance. Let them in view of the probabilities which surround them, think more of matters nearer home than New York and Washington City, and with that spirit which controlled their ancestors in the times of their struggles, devote themselves to the development of their own resources, and to the cultivation of a Southern sentiment of independence.

## Estimates of the Cost of an Army.

We are indebted to some friend in Raleigh for a copy of Document No. 29, being a message from Governor Ellis under date of Jan. 10th, transmitting a communication from Joseph R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, giving information as to the cost of an army for the manufacture of arms for this State. Also, the prices which said Anderson & Co. charge for all descriptions of cannon, shot and shells. Their estimates are for an army to manufacture five thousand rifled muskets per annum, which capacity may be doubled by an additional expenditure of about ten thousand dollars.

Cost of buildings about \$48,000  
Engine and Boiler, 50 horse 8,000  
Necessary Gun-Making Machinery, &c. for making 5,000 Guns complete and ready for use 176,000

First cost Buildings and Machinery 223,000  
Add 10,000  
233,000

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.  
1 Superintendent, per annum \$3,000  
3 Foremen, do do 3,000  
1 Master Armorer, do do 3,000  
2 Inspectors, do do 2,000  
1 Master Mechanic, do do 1,500

THE NUMBER OF OPERATIVES employed on piece work would be about 100; on day work about 30.

THE QUANTITIES AND COST of the materials per gun will be about as follows:—  
Steel, 3 lbs. at 18 cents \$54  
Iron, 18 " " 3 " 54  
Stock, (rough) 1 30  
Miscellaneous Materials and Stores for manufacture proper 1 104  
Materials and Stores required for keeping and Machinery and Tools in order 18

Total cost of materials per gun \$37 70  
The cost of completing each gun is estimated as follows:  
Stores and materials as above \$37 70  
Store work wages, about 6 00  
Day 1 50  
Superintendence 2 40

Total cost per gun \$113 60  
The cost of the Enfield Rifle as made in the government rifle-manufacture, at Enfield, England, is about \$12 each, with the advantages of cheaper materials, and manufactured on a large scale, (2000 per week), and it is thought that the above estimate of the cost of manufacturing a similar arm in North Carolina will be found not far from the truth.

The above estimate throughout has reference to the manufacture of an arm similar to the U. S. regulation rifle-musket, or the Enfield rifle musket. For the manufacture of an arm of very different character, this estimate would probably require to be modified.

A Cannon Foundry will cost from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, (\$75,000 to \$100,000). From the above estimate it would seem as though all our appropriation would be consumed before we would be ready to strike a lick. To the estimated cost of the weapon ought to be added the interest upon the investment. For cost of land, 25,000 square feet, no accurate estimate can be made. Three dollars and a half per acre should be added for interest, carriage, etc., making each weapon cost at least \$17 dollars; perhaps \$18.

The cost might be somewhat reduced if we only set to making our own iron and steel. We hardly think that the State will be apt to operate under the proposition submitted by Messrs. Anderson & Co.

The following list of prices for cannon, shot and shell, submitted by Messrs. John R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond, Va., may be interesting. In the "Price" column, the figures mean so many cents per pound. Of course, the cost of each kind and size of gun may be ascertained by multiplying the weight in pounds by the price in cents. Thus, a nine-inch Dahlgren gun weighing 9,000 pounds, at 7 1/2 cents per pound, will cost \$675—

IRON GUNS.—Dahlgren's, 9 inch, 9,000 lbs. 7 1/2 cts.  
Columbiads, 8 inch, 8,500 " 8 " 1/2 cts.  
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do, 74 " 74,000 " 74 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 76 " 76,000 " 76 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 78 " 78,000 " 78 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 80 " 80,000 " 80 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 82 " 82,000 " 82 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 84 " 84,000 " 84 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 86 " 86,000 " 86 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 88 " 88,000 " 88 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 90 " 90,000 " 90 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 92 " 92,000 " 92 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 94 " 94,000 " 94 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 96 " 96,000 " 96 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 98 " 98,000 " 98 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 100 " 100,000 " 100 " 1/2 cts.

IRON GUNS.—Dahlgren's, 9 inch, 9,000 lbs. 7 1/2 cts.  
Columbiads, 8 inch, 8,500 " 8 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 10 " 10,000 " 10 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 12 " 12,000 " 12 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 14 " 14,000 " 14 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 16 " 16,000 " 16 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 18 " 18,000 " 18 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 20 " 20,000 " 20 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 22 " 22,000 " 22 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 24 " 24,000 " 24 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 26 " 26,000 " 26 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 28 " 28,000 " 28 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 30 " 30,000 " 30 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 32 " 32,000 " 32 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 34 " 34,000 " 34 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 36 " 36,000 " 36 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 38 " 38,000 " 38 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 40 " 40,000 " 40 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 42 " 42,000 " 42 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 44 " 44,000 " 44 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 46 " 46,000 " 46 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 48 " 48,000 " 48 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 50 " 50,000 " 50 " 1/2 cts.  
do, 52 " 52,000 "